## WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

The Socialists of the East Side In a Ferment.

DORSHEIMER AND SCHWAB

The Lieutenant Governor Coquetting With the Red Spectre.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE REJECTED.

The east side had a decided sensation yesterday, It is very seldom that the socialistic regions of the city'are honored by the visits of distinguished public en, but yesterday there was a decided exception to ceneral rule, made so by the sudden appearance in The advent of the Licutement Governor se all tongues agoing in the neighborhood and nearly drove the tattlers and tale-bearers of the district wil with excitement. As he was seen to disappear into Schwab, whose stentorian lungs are neve tired howling out complaints and denunciations sgainst the established order of things, and whose wealth of fair hair, standing boldly up like a lion's mane, promises to win in a way as much renown as Conkling's curls, the wildest rumors began to circulate, and the Seventeenth warders to lest the law, in the person of the Lieutepant Governor, was about to pounce upon the saviour of society and carry to be laden with chains in good old heroic manner. In high Dutch and bearded men, armed with red hot socialistic journal issued cautiously from the tenement pulsees of the ward, prepared to attend an indignation meeting in power of the minions of the law. Scouts stealthing sched Justice Schwab's headquarters, and, peer approached Justice Schwab's headquarters, and, peer ing in-to catch a glimpse of the tragic scene within, were astonished to flud that all was peace.

The lion had lain down with the lamb, and it was really very hard to tell which was the tion and which the lamb, so happy and confidential were the two leaders. No sign of war was there, but peace and hermony, which would have scandalized a Tammany tribe, and certainly did puzzle the adherents of the uncompromising Schwab. Seated at one of the little tables of the beer saloon was the magnificent form of Governor Dersheimer, a picture of elegance and munly beauty that would rejoice the heart of a fashion plate artist, and ind-fierent but polite after his way, poised himself on the edge of a table and listened dulcet voice of his distinguished visitor. It is but justice to the great Communist to say that he put on no airs and that he treated his sitor with urbanity, doing his best to put him at his ease, but at the same time there was spread over his face a broad smile of cynical ervation, which, if it were translated pure American language, would read "What does this man take me for?" The Lieutenant Governor on his side displayed all the tact of a first class Albany politician anxious to make a point without giving anything away. It was a duel of skill, and, though at first sight the combat seemed an unequal one, the issue did not prove it to be so.

THE HISTORY OF THE MEETING. Schwab was on his guard, for the visit was not an unexpected one. About two weeks ago a very nice contleman called at Schwab's beer saloon, and, saving refreshed himself with a few glasses of lager the visitor began a conversation on the all-absorbing subject of socialism. This touched the er spord of Schwab's heart, and he poured out the faith that is in him after the mauper of one of play all the tunes on their programme unless brought up by some turn of a crank. Schwab's visitor was wever, too polite to put on the stopper, and at the end of the explanation which had been given him, declared himself a convert to socialistic doctrines Everything was delightful. Schwabls beer was the best in the city, and his doctrines worthy of a great them. Then apropos of good men, the visitor asked if Mr. Sohwab had ever had the good fortune of meeting the eminent Lieutenant Governor of New York State. Schwab, who is an out-and-out sans culotte of a democrat, dryly stated that he didn't know Dors-heimer. His visitor told him it was a great pity. Two such distinguished men should not remain in ignorance each other; they should be brothers, and work hand in hand for the redemption of humanity. Justos, who began to "smell a rat," replied with a dry "Indeed," but his newly made friend, nothing nor's virtues. He was six seet three in beight, a splendid type of humanity, quite big enough to fill any office in the State; then he might have been a German had he not had the missertune to have been born an American; however, ars sympathies were with that "Fatherland" which he was born out of. This and much more spoke the confidential. However, as the socialist showed but little enthusiasm, the gentleman left. Before se Kingman Page, and left with warm assurances of interest and friendship. Days passed and the inci-

out the ever welcome lager his door was darkened by his strange visitor, and Mr. Page once more stood before him in the flesh. The subject of seclalism was once more broached, and, after some discussion about the platform and the principles of the new party, Mr. Page expressed himself a convert to social-ism. He was an obliging man and was willing to swallow the platform whole. Then approaching the real business of the visit, he suggested that Mr. Schwab should pay outenant Governor a visit, as that high function ary was well affected toward the new creed, and anxious to make the acquaintance of so shining a light as Justus Schwab. However, the socialist leade did not awallow the batt; he is too big a fish to be saving that if Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer wanted This piece of democracy rather took Page's breath away, but he was too good a diplomatist to allow his temper to be ruffled, and se he took his departure with ewed expressions of distinguished consideration. As it was now evident that some occult angling was socialistic friends and took their advice conduct to be pursued. He meet the Lieutenant Governor if he would come to him, but not on any account to allow himself to be persuaded to go out of his way to seek the official. Schwab had not long to wait for the dénouement. Pago reappeares within a few days and informed the socialist leader that the Lieutenant Governor would do himself the honor to with him the social solution over a friendly glass of

like other distinguished citizens, is in the habit of

most varied suggestions.

appeared yesterday on the scene and turned the East Side topsy-turvy by the unwonted bonor conferred on the Seventeenth ward. For nearly an hour the two distinguished citizens conferred on socialism and its not appear very well posted on the subject, and ofter the prat formalities of the meeting were over be addressed himself to obtaining from Mr. Schwab an authoritative statement of the views and plans of the socialistic leaders. He told Schwab that he had always been the friend of

in any movement baving for its aim the advancement of labor. He thought, bowever, that all that the socialists sought to achieve could be obtained by peace-able means and the use of the ballot. He deprecated any resort to physical violence. Schwab listened to the Lieutenant Governor patiently and then explained to him that the socialist movement was essentially a peaceful one, that there was no intention on the part of the leaders or their followers to resort to vialonce, and unless they were attacked they did not pro-pose in any case to have recourse to arms.

egres to the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor Germany. Mr. Schwab explained that the social sts did not approve of the act. Ho stated, however,

that the provocation must be taken into account.
"This Emperor William," he said, "about whom so much sympathy had been expressed, had himself spilled a good deal of blood. The German people had not forgotten the hundreds of people he caused to be slaughtered in cold blood after the republican movement which took place at Baden in 1848; but still the socialists did not approve of assassination.

These explanations seemed to satisfy the Lieutenant Governor, and he asked more particularly about the political organization of the party in the United States. He was told that the accialists were ordea was given him of the strength of the party, the number of votes cast in the last elections in Western States, where the socialists succeeded du electing quite a large number of their nominees on the local

The Lieutenant-Governor then suggested the odvisability of collescing with some of the existing parties, but Mr. Schwab, on behalf of his party, gave this suggestion a decisive negative. "We are sure to win We will have nothing whatever to do with any exist-ing political party. Neither with the democrats, nor republicans, nor the national greenbackers. What we seek is a social change and none of these parties

"Then you intend to run an independent ticket?"
"Most assuredly. We cannot, under any circum. stances, be induced to ally ourselves with any political

a sadder and a wiser man. He had learned several things during his hour's conterence with the socialist leader, and among others that no amount of political plinbility would be likely to induce the socialists to deliver themselves into the bands of a politician. "Schwab may be a nobody, and have no backing of his own," said a prominent socialist last night, who heard of the visit of Mr. Dorshelmer, "but the lact that the Lieutenant Governor called upon him, even though he may have called upon the wrong man as the representative of the strong socialist cle-ment in the country, his visit shows the anxiety of the politicians to make a deal with the new party."

SOCIALISM IN OHIO.

PRIVATE MEETINGS IN CLEVELAND-MIS-CHIEVOUS LITERATURE BFING CIRCULATED-EXPRESSIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE CLUBS-PRECAUTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

CLEVELAND, June 9, 1878. Mainly beneath the surface, and out of range of rision of any but penetrative eyes like those of detectives or newspaper correspondents, there is considerable socialistic agiliation going on here. Meetings, most of them private, are being held, socialist papers and books being distributed by persons en-gaged in no other business. The Cleveland section—

gaged in no other business. The Cleveland section—American, German and Bohemian branches—is being privately reorganized, and additional speakers are daily expected from the East.

RADICAL UTERANCES.

When questioned the members of socialist clubs are more radical in statements than formerly, and although the majority express a desire for peace, occasionally some one, perhaps under the influence of strong drink, will openly avow that it is their intention to burn and destroy. It is alleged that a socialist leader, recently here, covertly urged preparations for deeds of violence to take place ere long.

PERCAUTIONS TARES.

Special precautions are about to be taken to protect the armorf of the First battery of the Ohio National Guard and Cleveland Grays, and also other places where stress are stored. The police are specially on the alert, and the military can be called out at an instant's notice.

Bishop Gilmour, in a sermin at the Roman Catholic

Bishop Glimour, in a sermen at the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-day, referred to the existing lorebodings of a storm that might break over the country.

## OHIO REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI THIS WEEK-HAYES AND ANTI-HAYES FORCES IN LINE WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE BETWEEN THEM-POSSIBILITIES OF UNPLEASANTNESS.

CINCINNATI, June 7, 1878. form of principles. The offices to be filled this year are comparatively unimportant ones, being only those of Secretary of State, Judge of the Su-preme Bench , and members of the Board of Public Works, Se far as the State ticket is concerned it is decidedly an "off year" in politics, though the election of Congressmen, and the fact that under the reapportiontment many of the districts are close, will add interest to the fight, and doubtless bring

tion takes place in October.
THE QUESTION OF INDORSEMENT. ost vexatious question which will come belore the Convention of sext week will be that of indorsing President Hayes. Hayes being an Ohio man, his friends say that nothing short of a full and complete indergement of his administration and his policy will answer. This of course includes the Southern policy and civil ser-vice reform inaugurated by him. More than half of Hayes. The remainder, however, comprise for the most part the office-helders, State, county and munt. cipal, and a few government officers, and they, being used to manipulating the politics of their immediate opposition that threatens to control the Convention.
It will be a fight of the machine politicians, or stai-

men of the party.

who the LEADERS ARE.

The stalwarts, or impiscables, will be led by General
John Bently, of Columbus, a former member of Con-John Beatly, of Columbus, a former member of Congress and a man who made himself quite prominent a year ago by his open opposition to Hayos. The administration wing of the party will have General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, as their leader. Grosvenor, next to Stanley Matthews, has been the most perasitent defender Hayes has had in the State of Ohio since his election. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives when Stanley Hatthews was elected United States Senator and did much to bring that about, because it was understood that it was the President's wish that Matthews should go into the Senate instead of being appointed to a lederal office.

A PREDICTION BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The HEMALD correspondent met General J. S. Robinson, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, the other day and asked him what the State Convention would-probably do in regard to Mr. Hayos.

"It will undeubtedly indorse him attle to the Presidency," he answered, "and donounce any attempt to throw him out."

"Yea, but is that all they'll do? Won't they indorse him administration?"

"They needed to that," he answered, "except in general terms, and that can be done without giving offence to anybody."

"But will not some of his friends insist upon a specific indorsement of his policy?"

"Possibly. But all resolutions will have to go to the Committee on Platform, and they can adopt them or not. There'll be no quarrel in the Convention, you may be sure."

"Not ever with Beatty and Groavenor on the floor gress and a man who made himself quite prominent

at the same time?"

"No, they've made up their difference.—at least they agreed at the meeting of the State Committee to have no more pulling in different directions as there was last year."

have no more pulling in different directions as there was last year."

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

Still it looks as though the statwarts were not disposed togg too much on the truce with Grosvenor. It is now announced that the venerable Judge Welch is to act as temporary challing of the Convention. Mr. Weich is from Grosvenorsown, Athens, and has being given this honor looks as though it was meant to exhaust the honors before reaching Grosvenor roas to leave him off the Committee on Resolutions, where he would make a formidable fight for Hayes.

Still there are other counties that have passed resolutions in favor of Hayes, and they will be heard from in the State Convention. Butler county gave him a strong indorsement; so did Montgomery, so did Pairfield county, the home of General Thomas Ewing; so also did Guernsey county. They will be apt to insist upon a pretty expicit indorsement and may got up some trouble it it is not done.

There is but little interest manifested in the ticket, and the present occupants of office whose terms are about to expire will doubtless be renominated without much opposition.

· Her Two Children.

PHILADELPHIA

HEARTRENDING STORY OF DESTITUTION

Indications That the Husband and Father Was the Murderer.

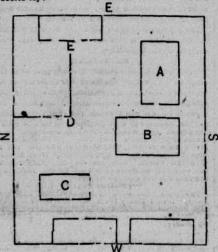
A BEART-BROKEN MAN TO HIS PASTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1878. in the Moyamensing district of this city is as much wife killed her two children and then nerself, or whether the despairing husband and father commuted the triple murder and then rushed from the house to commit suicide are questions which cannot over the terrible case is widespread and intense, and has not been paralleled, it is probable, since the hor-rible Bisckstene butchery, which it will resemble in the number of its victims, if it is true the husband has made away with himself.

SCENE OF THE TRACEDY.

The bouse in which the saddening spectacle was found is a small three story brick tenement, at No. 1,337 South Tenih street, and, by a singular coinci-Benjamin Hunter, the man who is to be tried to business partner, John M. Armstrong. The three bodies were all discovered in the front second story bedroom. The two children-Charles Robert Ernest Gristlich, aged cleven, and El zabeth Anna Geist, written baptismal record hanging on the wallwere in a little cot bod, lying easily and peacefully as children do in sleep, with calm and almost smiling faces. The chloroform soaked pads that were fied over their mouths must have been put there while the innocent little ones were unconscious in a sleep, which painlessly changed into the rest that knows no waking. The mother, Mrs. Geistlich, was on another bed, lying on her side, covered with the bed clothing, and, like her children, might have been but asleep had it not been for the deadly pallor of the leatures. In her case the handkerchief, saturated with the deadly narcotte, was merely laid loosely about the nose and mouth. This is the ground on which the theory is based that the poor woman destroyed her obliden first and then took her own lite in the despair caused by the flight of her husband, who, unable to obtain work, was driven to despondency almost amounting to mania, and could no longer endure the sight of starving wife and children.

The following is a diagram of the room where the bodies lay:—



Gestiloh, and it is deemed almost a certainty that he has committed suicide, from the despondent one of its letter to the Rev. Mr. Johnson, in which, unable to get work, and compelled to see his wife and children suffer for food, after having lived in comfort, he announces that he can bear his hit no longer.

WAS THE PATHER THE MURDERIER?

The reasons for supposing that the distracted father murdered his lamily are these:—He had threatened to do so in his despair at finding no work at his trade sooner than see them starve; the red ink and the handwriting of the note found in the bedroom correspond to the letter written by Gestiloh to Rev. Mr. Johnson, and the latchdoor of the house was found open; and, further, it is known that Mr. Gelstitch would not have written this note, which was lound in the boy's school-

light yesterday. Geration disappeared from his home on Thursday, but he may have come back to do the murder.

SKETCH OF THE PANILY.

Mr. Geistlich and his wife about a month age were confirmed in the Protestant Episcophi Church of Rev. J. K. Johnson, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, to whom the sad and heartrending letter was written the day he disappeared. Geistlich was a man of very kind feelings, and he had a horror of becoming a burden to his fellow man. He had served fenrieou years in the Prussian army, and also two years in Company E. Seventh New York volunteers. From papers found in the house it is believed that Geistlich had been induced to invest all his savings in one of the worthless land schemes in New York State which created such excitement some years age.

Before coming to Philacelephia he had been a prosperous business man at Bergen Point, N. J., where he practised the shoemaking trade. He loss all his property there by the robbery of a workman and the swinding, it is alleged, of a real estate speculator.

The wife was a sympaticus, but the could not get steady work. They were kind hearted people, and the neighbors, out of purely charitable leelings, assisted them during the winter, and they made the family as comfortable as was possible under depressing circumstances. It is ovident that as yet the family had not been drives to the direct distress, but they were upon the verge of it, as they had been living upon the bounty of neighbors for a week or so.

GEISTLICH'S LETTER TO HIS PASTON.

The letter of Geistlich to his pastor so graphically tells in its simple language the suffering which the poor man had undergone that it is worth giving in full, with the bad spelling and fall. English half German words omitted. It was dated May 26, but was not mailed until June 6. It is as follows:—

Dean Str.—Will you be so kind, by reading this letter, to consider it it is in your power to do a distressed man's last

mot mailed until June 6. It is as follows:—

Dram Stm.—Will you be so kind, by reading this letter, to consider It it is no your power to do a distributed man's last wish? All I want you to do a tot to speak to my wife and children words of encouragement, as I have to leave them in great distress on account of not being able to support them any longer. Oh! dear sir. I have done all I could to obtain work, but I could not not help able to support them any longer. Oh! dear sir. I have done all I could to obtain work, but I could not not have done all I could to obtain work, but I could not not have help able to got work as she would lay her life dewn for me to help me to can't keep my family up, and the children, too, as they have not been prought up wither life down for me to help me to keep my spirits up, and the children, too, as they have not been prought up withful to the children, too, as they have not been prought up withful to the children, too, as they have not been prought up withful to it know. If you will talk to them they must have faith in the Locd. Be kind to their mother, be aind to each other. They will do so, I know. I am tired, oh! so tired of my life. Nothing but insuits and disappointments, and, to be short, I often have to hear people remark. If I tell my story 'I am too stapid to live,' 'th, wint do they mean to call honests stupid? Tee, sir, honesty is it that made me poor, and heiging others to heap up riches. We have proof to show that we all were an industrious lamily; that we greats windled us out of a for out old worthing and gave as worthless paper and there they by worthing had been and the ret of deathne.

(b) Nr. Johnson, I myself am just as worthless as steen

where they all may be called to suffer with me. But I cannot think that the hord will could no be honesit; was never proud, and in good circumstances gave with a free hand and heart where there was need to give; loved the churches and all Christian people. Oh. sir, I wish I understood this imaginary better to explain myself better. I wish you could know me. I know you would pray for me-the Lord to be merciful to me for, coming to such as seed, My father was twenty-five years in the army. He was suried with all the honors of a cood soldier. I was you're the control of the merciful to me who was a cood soldier. I was not considered to the merciful to me by the farmed was not carried with all the honors of a cood soldier. I was not carried to make use of not gave it to awinders. But now he result. I am old and helpless, devanged in my mind and can't heart is any longer. My wills only recovering from sickness of cight years' duration would relapse if some-body would not seek encouraging words to her. The children would hecome of them? Oblit sets me mad if think of my situation. Oh, sirt I can write no wors—my eyes are getting dim with teers. I wish goodby, goodby to all. CHARLES GEISTLICH, 1,337 South Tenths street. Mysterious Death of a Mother and

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

VOLUNTEERS FORCED TO BETTRE BEFORE THE REDSKINS-A CALL FOR REINFORGEMENTS AGAINST THE BANNOCKS-TROOPS ON THE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9, 1878. A Boise City despatch says:--"The Indians have gathered in strong force at Juniper Mountain. Colonel Bernhard is watching them with his command. Nothing is known of the condition of affairs at the lava beds. Captain Harper, wno went out from Silver City yesterday with twenty men to attack the Rin-nocks reported at South Mountain, has sent back for

FIGHT WITH THE REDSKINS. A party of about seventeen men, who went by way of the Pitat district to Join Captain Harper's co pany, came upon a body of Indians, estimated at 100 number, four miles east of South Mountain, on Rail Creek, and had a fight. The volunteer, lost one killed. O. H. Purdy, ex-County Auditor of Owyhee county, and Tom Jones, a saloon keeper, were wounded and six others are missing. The volunteers were ferced to flee. The loss of the Indians is unknown. Great excitement prevails in Silver City. General Howard, who has been daily expected with a column from Oregon, is reported to be at Baker City, 170 miles from here.

TROOPS MOVING.

Colonel Summers, of the First United States cavalry, with three companies of infantry from Angel Island and the troops stationed at Benica, have go ne forward to re-enjoyce the troops in Idabo.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRADIEY'S EXPE-DITION-OPENING A CAMPAIGN UNDER DIF-FICULTIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GENERAL BRADLEY'S EXPEDITION, CAMP ON OLD WOMAN'S FORK. June 8, 1878, Via Hat Creek, Wy. T., June 9, 1878. The command marched from Hat Creek to this point yesterday, over most difficult trail, mud to the agon beds. Supply train unable to reach camp last wagon bods. Supply train unable to reach camp last night; camping some distance behind us. Report says that reads beyond are still worse. It this be true, and Indians from the north have started south, we will have to abandon the wagons temporarily and with a pack train of mules by forced marcnes proceed to those points threatened by Sitting Bull.

IN SITTING BULL'S CAMP.

VISIT OF FATHER GENIN TO THE QUARTERS OF THE GREAT CHIEF—A CONCRESS, OF ALL THE SIGUX—STRENGTH OF THE COMBINED INDIAN FORCES—WHAT IS REQUIRED AS A GUARANTER OF PEACE. BISMARCK, D. T., June 5, 1878.

The noted missionary of the Sioux nation, Father J. B. M. Genin, has arrived at Bismarck from his prolonged visit to the bostiles across the line. Father Genin arrived at Sitting Buil's camp alone last August, and up to the 15th of May prosecuted his missionary labora. He has been with the Sioux since 1867 and has personally known Sitting Bull ten years. Sitting Bull calls Father Genin left him the old warrior, who is really only thirty-eight years of age, presented the bearer Custer massacre: also two stone tomahawks of was riors who claimed they had killed respectively eleven and twenty-seven soldiers with them in the Custor disaster. They valued them as great treasures, but their love for their priest forced the sacrifice of parting with them. Father Genin's confidential and re-ligious relations with Sitting Bull and his band, some of whom he instructed in the Catholic faith and hap-tized, make him the most important witness, who has ever been in or near Sitting Bull's tent.

A—Bed of Mrs. Geistlich. B—Bed where the children laid. C—Trunk. D—Stairway to first floor.

E—Stairway to upper floor.

In 17 THE HUSBAND'S BODY?

The body found in the Schuylkill may yet be identified as that of the uniquinate husband. The poor woman's stepson, Raidevent, thinks it is not Geistlich's body because it had no beard; but examination shows that the face had but recontly been shaved, for tho skin is white and smooth on the chin and jaws, while the rest of the face is bronzed from exposure. The body bears many points of resemblance to Charles Geistlich, and it is deemed almost a certainty that he

or nearly seven thousand warriors. He gives the grand tojal of all the housan lodges accepting Sisting invitation to the congress at 6,460, or 28,000 warriors. He estimates over four warriors to the lodge. They have plenty of arms and ammunition.

Sitting Bull's warriors have a double belt of cariridges about the wasst, suspenders of cartriages over the shoulders crossing in front and back, and even pracelets around the wrists filled with cartridges. Soventeen young bucks on lair days work at refilling cartridges. They even refill the Houry fire cartridge by reducing the paosphorus from the ends of matches to a paste and putting it in the bottom of the cararidge, then drying in the sun and alterward filling with powder and bail. The traders on the Canadam side sell ammunition freely to the hostiles. Father Genin says Sitting Bull told bim that in the Causer masseers his warriors used their stone tomahawks freely, and the mutilation attributed to the squaws was the result of a hand-to-hand ight, wherein the tomahawks were handled as the soldier would pave used his sature if he had it.

Sitting Bull's KNOWLEDGE AND PURPORES.

Sitting Bull has three handled acouts, and has full information as to every garrison on the Canadian side, and knows the atrength of every poet on the Upper Misseur. Ho knows the situation thoroughly and is quickly informed of every movement on either side of the line. He as at all the absolute head of the warriors. The stories to the contrary are fictitious. Major Walsh is hated, and is known among the Indians as the Squaw Man or Staileen. He has not had not gaiting it hunger will drive them to war, annihilating the mounted police and then taking the territory north of the Missouri.

Major Walsh is hated, and is known among the Indians as the Squaw Man or Staileen. He has not not hing; it want to go back on my own land (the Yellow-Bours of the Missouri.

Masseade To THE URITED STATES.

Father Genia reports Sitting Bull's measure to the United States:—"Toll them I am quiet and will not help

BAILWAY LIFIGATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jone 9, 1878. An execution against the Allegheny Valley Rathroad as trustee of the Cross-cut Road, which was recently bid in by him at \$75,000. Upward of one haudred and sixty cars belonging to the Alleghony Valley Company have been levied on by the Sheriff. It is stated that the action grew out of a transfer of the Allegichy Vaitey Raitroad's passenger treffle from the Cross-cht Road to the Buffsio and Southwestern.

COLLISION ON A RAILROAD,

BROCKVILLE, Opt., June 9, 1878. The express train from Montreal ran into a special eegice this morning. The fireman of the latter was injured. Both eegines were badly smashed. The baggage and express cars were thrown down a bank.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Considerable excitement prevails here over the mysterious disappearance of John Starner, a well-todo farmer of Nelson, Pa., aged fity-three years. Mr. Starner returned from the Wetkins regatta on the hight of May 29 and parted with his neighbors nere, saying that he would go home in the morning. Since then nothing has been heard of him and foul-play is feared. A search is in progress.

## WEST POINT.

Inner Life of the Cadet from Behind the Scenes.

SNATCHES OF AN UNKNOWN TONGUE.

Influence of the Academy on Appearance and Manners.

TO A PARTING ON "FLIRTATION."

WEST POINT, June 9, 1878. A letter received from General Shorman by General Schodeld intimates that the President and Mrs. Haves the Secretary of War and General Shorman himself, with some members of his family and mill tary staff, will be here to attend the exercises during the present week. General Sherman will very likely come up on Tuesday from New York on the government steamer Hehry Smith, General Sheridan is still expected to deliver the address to the graduating class, although it is not positively known that he will arrive. The indications are that this will be a stirring and brilliant week. Both the West Point Hotel and Cozzens' are entertaining several new arrivals, and rooms have been engaged in advance for more.

A CADET IN BARRACES.
Having a friend among the cadets I saluted the officer of the guard at the Cadet Barrack last evening, and asked him to "turn my triend out." He did so in soldierly greeting and suggested an excursion to the "cock loft (1)." I assented. As we traversed the court yard my companion began to entertain me with

"Stand clear of Dad" (2), said he. "There he prowis He's sure to tag. There's the Babe (3), too; and there goes a Conditional Thing (4), bunting for a Fern (5)." "What on earth are you talking about?"

"Nothing. Only we want to steer clear of every-body, for Hash (6)."

"Who is that fat cadet yonder?"
"Bobsey (7). He's got a grave-orchard (8) as big as the Mammoth Cave, He's watching us. For the Lord's sake let's get past him and that guif-spin (9) yonder by the steps. Ahl you rabid beast (10), you! (This to a new cadet-a fourth class man-hurrying

that a rather discourteous salutation?"
"Oh, pshaw! the plebe don't mind it. Now a think, though, the little rascal got hived perfectly frigid (11) this atternood. Hillo! you animai!"

The little "plebo" stopped and saluted.
"What did I hear, Georgy? Was it you fessed on

clean board? (13)" eyes, sir." (Redgening with mortification and

"Never mind, Georgy. Come to me next time, ever if you have to bugio it (14'. If you're a good boy I'll help you to make as cold a max (15) as Baldy ever did. Run away now and tell Beauty I want him uick to meet a friend of mine."

"Thanks," said the little fellow. "I \_\_\_" "Off with you! No chin music,"
"That young Sep.," said my guide, as we climbed the stairs, "will get skinned once too often. I'm

ufraid. Spoone! (16) That's what's the matter with More and more bowildered by the extraordinary phraseology of my cadet acquaintance I followed him up to his quarters in the fourth story, where,

phrasology of my cases acquaintained i followed him up to his quarters in the fourth story, where, having lighted the gas and carefully draws the red window curtains, he invited me to a chair, finng himself on his bedstead and proceeded as loilows:—

"Wait till Beauty comes and I'll offer you a cigar. He keeps 'em blind, you know. No use gotting pinked (I'l). Bad enough to get lound on math. [18], as I did to-day. Hang the Judge's (19) luck! Here have i been boring standing (20) for ex months and he boning muscle (21) all the time. And yet instead of fuzzing (22), as severy body expected he would, there he stood up at the next Board day periodity slotsmy (23), and maxed it (24), by the Old narry! and got off a keen (25) that made the Board smile in the very midst of the recitation. I was so taken aback by the sheer impudence of it that I couldn't freeze to a thing (26). Even matches (27) got through better than I did. Great Cosar! what a helty skin (28) there will be streighed for me to-morrow!' And the young gentleman's countenance grew almost as dismal as Despair.

"Hi! Reckless! (29) Are you in here?" shouled somebody, thundering at the door.

"Come in, Beauty!" answered my cadet, springing up. "Mr. ——, this is Mr. ——— Come, take a chair."

el observed that "Besuty" was the ugliest looking cadet who had come under my notice.

chair."

I observed that "Besuty" was the ugliest looking cadet who had come under my notice.

"Oh, you spouncy man!" (33) he exclaimed, stradding a chair with the back of it in front of himpand

el observed that "beauty" was the agriest looking cadet who had come under my notice.

"Ob, you spooney mail" (30) he exclaimed, stradding a chair with the back of it in front of himband ogling my host provokingly. "A preity meas you've made of it, hay'a't you? Himkey? That's nothing to it. It was just perfectly ricochét. (31) What are you going to do about it, Lega? Whenton (32) it?"

"Come, now, Brauty; shul up. It's no fun to get hived like that, and you know it."

"Of course I do," said Beauty, laughing morrily, while he houg on to the chair back with both bands and elevated his heels in the air. "But the question it, What's to be done?"

"Hum." mattered my cadet to an undertone; and then he proceeded with a soliloquy in which the expressions "pinked" (33); "a demany find" (34); "rag out and cut it?" (35).

"Open out, then," said Beauty. "What is it?"

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Beauty. I'll set Tubs (35) on to the cioneral to get him to give me a private show. The General will Jo asything for Tubs, in reason. I can beat the whole class on that exam. If I have another chance. I don't know what in thunder got hold of me to-day, that's the truth."

"I know," responded Beauty, with a reproachful shake of the head.

"What was it, then?" (blushing).

"It was that d—; I beg your pardon—that girl with the big eyes, beniud the siege battery. May to she didn't lay siege to you, though! That scheme about Tubs and the General won't do. It's too dispinences at the straight to-morrow. Never mind hew, now, "continued Beauty (winking nerribly in my direction). "It as "—(approaching a cupboard and throwing the door open meiodramatically—"It is the very ravenous, yawning hour for—nash!"

And, is the midst of sandry alarms caused by the tramping of level, and simming of doors below, tho cadets produced a bounteons odering of goor cheer.

The capter at Flax.

But this kind of sinag, aired chiefly on the above occasion for the writing northly my demanders.

A certain elevation of ione, a dignity of demeanor and a decision of

1. The upper story in the barracks.
2. Name given to the offest man in the class.
3. The country in a in the class.
4. A new member of the lowest class, without uniform,
5. A woman girl—young lady.
6. Supper cooked in room after "taps."
7. Name given to the fattest man in the class.
8. The rooth.
8. I he nouth.
10. An impertinent piebe.
11. Caugus extrectailin) without a chance of escape.
12. A piebe.
13. To know nothing about a lesson.
14. To know nothing about a lesson.
15. To know nothing about a lesson.
16. Lady—love—sweetheart.
17. To get per rick.
18. Found degreent in mathematics.
18. The mast popular cades.
19. To stuff hard for a class position.
21. Exercising in the gynnasium.
22. To desire a class position.
23. The make a perfect recitation.
24. To make a perfect recitation.
25. To make a perfect remark.
26. Could not recoisect anything.
27. A tail, thin cades. 25. To make a witty remark.

26. Could not reconsect acysting.

27. A tail, thin cades.

28. A seve-traport.

29. Reckness careless during.

29. A lead of the several could be suggested to the surgested of a former surgest who was very lonion to the cade to.

38. To get remorted.

38. To get remorted.

38. To get remorted.

39. To un on citizena clothes and leave.

30. A very fat cadet.

of the Academy band invite the waitzers in the dining hall, and the veranda railings outside are touched with the beams of an expanding meen. The spacious baireloth citairs and so as in toe opposite parlors and the long hall are the occepted of resting places, and every caded knows what attitude to strike at each corner of the old black manticles, surmounted with the antique gilt clocks that have said "inck! tack!" to so many not firstions. A narrow corridor branches off iron the main hall toward the west, at the end of it, behind the partition that screens a staircase, are two chairs, standing where they (or two just like them) have stood for a generation. It is a rare nook for a cadet who means to trifle, or for a young officer who has something really scrious to say to a girl. Every evening at this gain season it is occupied. Nothing is to be seen by the passer-by but a gimpse of a white dress and a cadet button or two, but no may be sure that in front of the dam-el concealed there sits one.

To set her beauty's praise above.

The sex-nympn's,
and who, in the attempt, indulges in a light-footed fancy that often leaves truth far behind. As for the paths outside, few English parks have pleasanter oner, and nowhere can a traveller feast his eyes on there seenes than are visible from the verges of some of these West Point precipieces and through the visites one wrote a little song of his own experience, which contained the verses:—

We ported saidly on "Flirtation."

You and I in the twiticht crave.

The lesson I learned upon "Firstation,"
Darling! from you that summer day,
I've us tor, otten this weary white,
And I still repeat, with a tearful smile,
The words you tau .ht mate say,

We will sit together on "Plictation," Another brighter sommer day; The river will always murmur its sonz, and the soft wants whisper the boughs among, And I will be true as they.

So I am waitin: upon "Fiftration,"
For you to come some summer day;
The river coos marmur the same sweet tune,
The free are kissed by the bre are so of June —
Will you be less true than they?

Very much less true she was, no doubt, like many a maid belore and after her:-Many a maid, many a maid, As affable as she.

BRAZ L.

LOSS OF A PORTUGUESE VESTEL AND ONE HUN-DRED AND SEVENTY REFUGEES FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICT-TERRIBLE RESULTS OF THE DROUGHT. Rio Januino, May 19, 1878.

Tolegrams from the droughty provinces announce that heavy rains have fallen throughout them, relieving them from scarcity of water, but still leaving on the government the burden of supporting about three hundred thousand persons for some months. A tele-gram also tells us of the lose, April 27, off Para, of the Portuguese bark Laura, with 300 Cearences for Para, in which disaster 170 of the pofortunate refugees from famine perished almost in sight of their destination. The government having bought out the Baturité Railroad Company, to give work to the poor now being supported, the engineer corps is to set out from here on the 1st of Juca Another commission is also to set out in a few days to execute the surveys of another railroad in Coara, from the port of Camocim to the town of Principe Imperial, a frontier town of Plauby, a province also very subject to drought, and sill another commission is to plan and execute salt works in the extensive salt marshes which frings the Coura coast for a long distance—all these works being to afford labor to the recipients of relici.

distance—all these works being to afford labor to the recipients of relict.

DUE TO THE SUX.

As regards the droughts, Dr. Capacema, the Director General of Telegraphs, shows that the great Ceará droughts recorded from 1711 to the present are closely related to the minima of the sun's spots. As noticed in my last, society in the droughty region is greatly demoralized, robberly and even murder being rile. A telegram from Pernambuco advises that on the 10th inst. a band of eighty satisfactors attacked and sacked the village of Alagoa Secca, in the Province of Pernambuco, and were threatening other places. In consequence a detatchment of troops has been sent of with all speed from Pernambuco.

The imperial government has acceded to the request made by that of the United States to allow a vessel of the United States to allow a vessel of the United States morine to survey the Amizon River up to the mouth of the Madeira.

RAHLWAY EXTENDIBLES.

up to the mouth of the Madeira.

RAILWAY ENTRIPHERS.

The last mail from the Amazon crought an account of the strike of the hands on the Madeira Railroad construction and the attempt of one of them to shoot Mr. Collins. As regards strikes, there are several contractors here who are desirous of subjecting the works, and who are prepared to take with them up to 10 000 trained navvies, with snocontractors and foremen. In fact, just at this times good many are disengaged, and, as the government has decided on not actering into more contracts for prolongation of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad, business is somewhat slack in constructions.

CAPTAIN COPELAND'S STRATEGY.

HOW HE AND AND SIXTY OFF CERS BOARDED AND CAPTURED THE STRAMER J. D SCHUYLER.

A contention has for a long time existed between the managers of the Grand Street Farry Company and the officers of the steamboat J. B. Schuyler regarding the landing of passengers at pier No. 55 East River. The former company claim to have an exclusive franchise for been delayed from running on time in consequence of the Bridgeport boat continuing, in the face of repeated warnings, to take in and land passenbor master for that district, was app orders to the officers of the Schuyler not to put in at orders to the officers of the Schujfer not to put in at the forry company's pier, but to make a landing at the loot of Broome atreet, two piers above, where they would be left in undisputed possession. This they refused to do, and continued repeating the action which hid caused all the trouble, until finally Mr. Thompson concluded to enforce his authority. He notified Captain Copeland, of the Thirteenth precinct, of bit intentions, and togother they stationed themselvos at the pier when the Schuyier arrived at eight o'clock yesterday morning on her way to Bridgeport. On the local nearing the pier Cuptain Copeland, who was an uniform, warned them not to make a landing, but they answered him deristvely, and threw a line ashore. The line was made last to the pier by Michael Hogan, one of the dock hands. The gang pisuk was next got into position, when Captain Copeland and Mr. Thompson went on board. Hogan was arrested and given over the an officer of the Eastern steamboat squad. The prisoner was taken to Essex Market, where he was fined \$19.

Meantime Captain Copeland was trying to make his way through the crewd to arrest the captain of the steamboat, Waile doing so he was elbowed anout and handled roughly. Seeing that he was aurrounded by a threatening crowd, he drew his revolver and warned the people to stand back. At this critchia stage of the difficulty the gangplank was drawn on board, the ropes were slacked and the steamboat put out to the stream, carrying Captain Copeland as a hostage except by the grace of his capters. They do not detain him a prisoner long, however, as they put him ashore at the next landing, lout of Broome street, when the Schuyler continued on ner way to Bridgeport.

Captain Copeland's next move, was to notify Superintendent Walling of the occurrence, when it was dethe ferry company's pier, but to make a landing at

him ashore at the next landing, foot of Broome streat, when the Schuyler continued on her way to Bringsport.

Captain Copeland's next move was to notify Superintendent Walling of the occurrence, when it was determined to capture the offenders on their return trip. Inspector Murray insued orders to put in readiness the poince boat Seneca, to be manned by sixty pairolines and four roundsmen. Captain Copeland took charge and at lour o'clock P. M. the police boat ielt the foot of Kast Third street, bent on capturing the officers of the excursion boat Schuyler. While steaming up the river it was decided to change their plan of attack, as the redupler was a formidable seneny to cope with it was accordingly agreed by the police to carry their point by straingen, which proved most successful. Orders were given to land the meant the foot of East Thirty-third street and conceal them in a shed which is eithered in the head of the pier, and when the steambost came along to land between their amount and jump aboard. In the meantime, at helf-past seven P. M., the Schuyler came steeming down the river quite unconscious of the surprise that was in store. No sconer had she been made secure to her pier when the officers and their appearance. Four policemen took charge of the pilot house, two swooped down apon the engine room, and the rest sestiered themselve among the passengers. The victory was instant and complete. The officers of the steamboat surrendered unconditionally. The mate, Edward Hiller, was identified and having assaulted Captain Copeland at the first landing and he was made a prisoner. He was given in charge of two officers and the boat was run down the river to the foot of Broome street. The mate was taken to the foot of Broome street. The mate was taken to the foot of Broome street. The mate was taken to the foot of Broome street. The mate was taken to the foot of Broome street. The mate was taken to the foot of Broome street. The mate was taken to the foot of Broome street. The mate was taken to the foot of Broo

## A RESCUE PREVENTED.

Officer Gaban, of the Twenty-third precinct, last night arrested William Dwyer, of No. 11 East Ninetyfirst street, on a charge of assault and battery. White the officer was conveying his prisoner to the station house he was assaulted by a party of roughs, who threw stones at him. He was struck on the head with one of the musices and knocked down. Hwyer joined in the assault and kinked the officer is the abdomen, injuring him severely. Gallin rapped for assistance, which promptly arrived, and lower was captured as he was running away. The prisoner was taken to the East Eginty-eighth street station house, where he was locked up. His confederates escaped before reinforcements arrived.